

CHIQUITA PROCESSED FOODS (PWS 3380028) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

November 14, 2000



State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Chiquita Processed Foods*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Chiquita Processed Foods drinking water system consists of two wells. Well #1 has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate (10 mg/l) twice in 1995. Additionally, Well #1 exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for arsenic (0.05 mg/l) in 1995. The delineation capture zone crosses a nitrate priority area and an organics priority area for the pesticide Atrazine. These problems facilitated the drilling of a deeper well (Well #2). Other than having some initial total coliform bacteria detections in December 1996 and January 1997, Well #2 has had no water chemistry problems. A Sanitary Survey conducted in October 1996 showed Well #2 to be in substantial compliance of the regulations. In terms of total susceptibility, the Chiquita Processed Foods Well #1 rated high for inorganic contaminants, and moderate for volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, and microbial contaminants. Well #2 rated moderate for inorganic contaminants and synthetic organic contaminants and low for volatile organic contaminants. Microbial contamination could pose a threat to Well #2 since water chemistry tests have detected total coliform bacteria in the past.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For Chiquita Processed Foods, source water protection activities should first focus on continuing the abandonment process for Well #1. Maintaining an up-to-date sanitary survey will ensure current wellhead protection standards are being maintained. A disinfection system could be installed for Well #2 if microbial contamination continues to be a problem. Other practices aimed at reducing the leaching of agricultural chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water areas should be implemented. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Chiquita Processed Foods. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A community with a fully-developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Boise Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR CHIQUITA PROCESSED FOODS, NEW PLYMOUTH, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings, used to develop this assessment is also attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the over 2,900 public drinking water sources in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. Therefore, an in-depth, site-specific investigation to identify each significant potential source of contamination for every public water system is not possible. **This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

The Chiquita Processed Foods water system is a non-community non-transient system serving approximately 48 people with one connection, located in Payette County, west of the City of New Plymouth, northwest of the intersection of NW 1st Avenue and Butte Road (Figure 1). The public drinking water system for Chiquita Processed Foods is comprised of two wells, though Well #1 is currently not in use.

The primary water quality issue currently facing Chiquita Processed Foods is that of nitrate contamination and possible synthetic organic chemical (SOC) contamination from the pesticide Atrazine and the problems associated with managing this contamination. Possibly, bacterial contamination could also be a problem. In recent years, Well #1 has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic and nitrate.

Defining the Zones of Contribution-Delineation

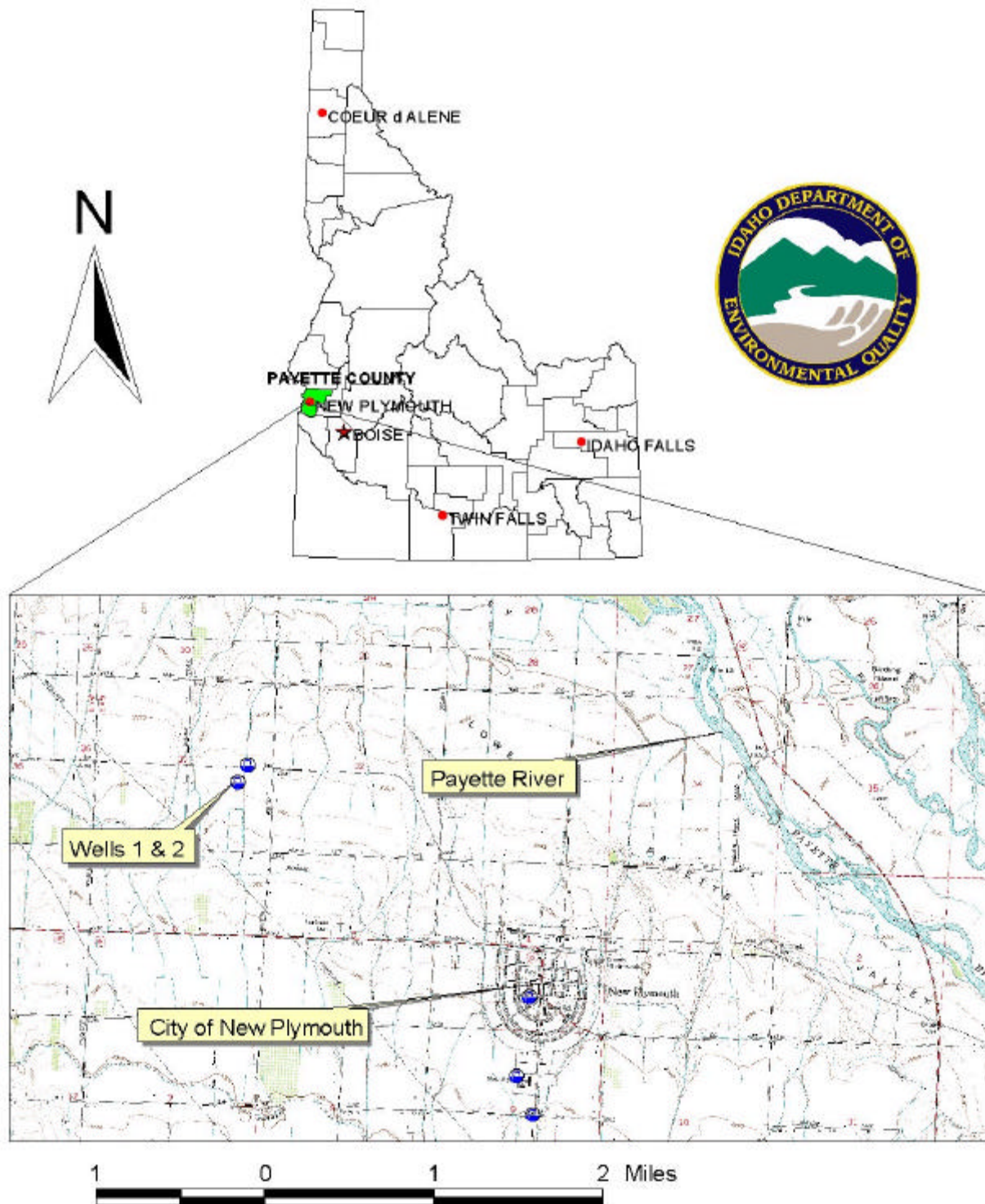
The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time of travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone 1B), 6-year (Zone 2), and 10-year (Zone 3) time-of-travel (TOT) for water associated with the Payette Valley aquifer in the vicinity of Chiquita Processed Foods. The computer model used site specific data, assimilated by DEQ from a variety of sources including the Chiquita Processed Foods Well #2 well log and other local area well logs. The delineated source water assessment area for Chiquita Processed Foods can best be described as a corridor 1 mile wide and 4 miles long extending south to Interstate 84. The actual data used by DEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation area is available upon request.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and from available databases.

The dominant land use outside Chiquita Processed Foods is irrigated cropland and dairies. Land use within the immediate area of the wellhead consists of industrial land uses.

**Figure 1. Geographic Location of
Chiquita Processed Foods Wells #1 & #2**



It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided best management practices are used at the facility. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, such as educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during May of 2000. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Chiquita Processed Foods Source Water Assessment Area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. The second, or enhanced, phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to validate the sources identified in phase one and to add any additional potential sources in the area. This task was undertaken with the assistance of Steve Martin.

There are two potential contaminant sites located within the delineated source water area (Table 1, Figure 2). One is a dairy with ≤ 200 cows and the other is a farm with 201 to 500 cows. Additionally, Interstate 84 crosses the delineation in the 10-year time of travel zone. If an accidental spill occurred on the highway, inorganic contaminants (IOCs), volatile organic contaminants (VOCs), or synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs) could be added to the aquifer system. Contaminants of concern are primarily related to nitrate contamination from the organic priority area for nitrate and from the SOC pesticide Atrazine associated with the irrigated agriculture land use of the area.

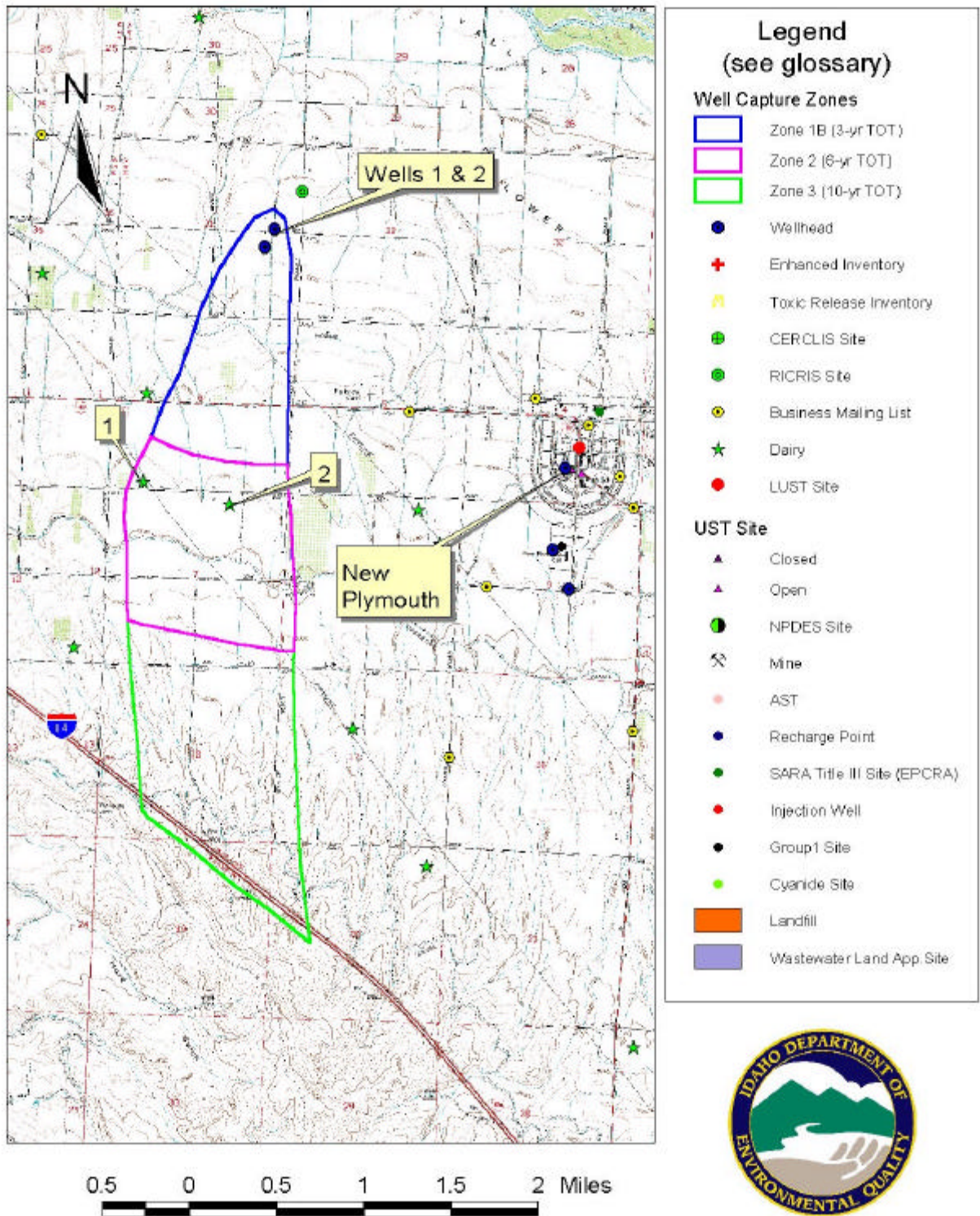
Table 1. Chiquita Processed Foods, Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE #	Source Description	TOT Zone ¹ (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ²
1	Dairy (≤ 200 cows)	3-6	Database Search	IOC, SOC
2	Farm (201-500 cows)	3-6	Database Search	IOC, SOC
	Interstate 84	6-10	Database Search	IOC, VOC, SOC

¹TOT = time-of-travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well)

²IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

**Figure 2. Chiquita Processed Foods Wells 1 & 2
Delineation and Potential Contaminant Locations**



Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The water system's susceptibility to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity was moderate for Well #1 and low for Well #2 (see Table 2). This reflects the nature of the soils being in the poorly drained to moderately drained class, which inhibits downward movement of contaminants. The Well #2 log shows that the vadose zone (zone from land surface to the water table) is composed of silty brown clay, which also inhibits downward movement of contaminants. Well #2 has the requisite 50 feet cumulative low permeability brown and blue clay formations to inhibit downward flow of contaminants. Well #1 was drilled to a shallow depth and does not have enough low permeability units.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. The Chiquita Processed Foods drinking water system consists of two wells that extract ground water for business uses. Well #1 rated as high because no information was available. Well #2 had a moderate construction score, based on a 1996 sanitary survey and a well log. The well was in substantial compliance with wellhead protection standards.

The Well #2 log shows that the casing and annular seal do extend into a low permeability unit. The well was drilled to 136 feet below ground surface (bgs). The water table was identified at 12.5 feet bgs. Well screens were installed from 81 feet bgs to 86 feet bgs, 91 feet bgs to 96 feet bgs, and 106 feet bgs to 111 feet bgs. A surface seal was installed to a depth of 60 feet bgs into a blue clay layer. The steel casing extends to a depth of 116 feet bgs to the top of a blue clay layer. Blue clay was encountered at 37 feet bgs. The well, completed in 1996, is in substantial compliance with current construction standards, except for the thickness of the steel casing.

The Idaho Department of Water Resources *Well Construction Standards Rules* (1993) require all Public Water Systems (PWSs) to follow DEQ standards as well. IDAPA 58.01.08.550 requires that PWSs follow the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) during construction. Table 1 of the *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (1997) states that 8-inch casing requires a thickness of 0.322 inches and 6-inch casing requires a thickness of 0.288 inches. Well #2 used 0.250 inch thick casing.

Based on water chemistry data and local area well logs, the Chiquita Processed Foods Well #1 is most likely in the upper, unconfined aquifer. Well #2, however, penetrates into the deeper aquifer through the blue clay that forms the barrier between the upper, unconfined sand and gravel, river-deposited aquifer and the deeper, semi-confined lacustrine (lakebed deposit) aquifer. Blue clay is found at 37 to 80 feet bgs.

Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use

The wells rated high for IOCs (i.e. arsenic, nitrate) and moderate for SOC (i.e. pesticides). The well rated low for VOCs (i.e. petroleum products) and microbial contaminants. Agricultural chemical sources and irrigated agricultural land use in the delineated source area contributed the largest numbers of points to the contaminant inventory rating.

Well #1 exceeded the MCL for nitrate (10 mg/l) twice in 1995. Additionally, Well #1 exceeded the MCL for arsenic (0.05 mg/l) in 1995. The delineation capture zone crosses a nitrate priority area and an organics priority area for the pesticide Atrazine. These problems facilitated the drilling of a deeper well (Well #2). Other than having some initial total coliform bacteria detections in December 1996 and January 1997, Well #2 has had no water chemistry problems.

Final Susceptibility Rating

An IOC detection above a drinking water standard MCL, any detection of a VOC or SOC, or a detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria at the wellhead will automatically give a high susceptibility rating to a well despite the land use of the area because a pathway for contamination already exists. In this case, Well #1 would automatically rate high for IOCs and Well #2 would automatically rate high for microbial contaminants. Hydrologic sensitivity and system construction scores are heavily weighted in the final scores. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0 to 3-year time of travel zone (Zone 1B) and much agricultural land contribute greatly to the overall ranking. In terms of total susceptibility, Well #1 rates high for IOCs, and moderate for VOCs, SOC, and microbial contaminants. Well #2 rates moderate for IOCs and SOC, and low for VOCs and microbial contaminants.

Table 2. Summary of Chiquita Processed Foods Susceptibility Evaluation

Well	Susceptibility Scores ¹									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
1	M	H	L	M	L	H	H(*) ²	M	M	M
2	L	H	L	M	L	M	M	L	M	H* ³

¹H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility,

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

²H(*): Indicates source scored high overall as well as automatically high due to exceedence of MCL for nitrate and arsenic

³H*: Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of total coliform bacteria in the tested well water.

Susceptibility Summary

Arsenic levels and nitrate levels have exceeded the drinking water MCL for Well #1. Well #2 may have microbial contamination problems to deal with. The Chiquita Processed Foods drinking water system wells fall into a nitrate priority area and a SOC priority area for the pesticide Atrazine.

The Chiquita Processed Foods Well #1 takes its water from the shallow, unconfined to semi-confined alluvial (river deposit) aquifer above the deeper semi-confined lacustrine (lakebed deposit) aquifer. The shallow aquifer has been demonstrated to be a distinct water-bearing unit in terms of water quality, water yield, and the sources of recharge (DEQ, 2000). The shallow aquifer contains much higher levels of nitrate, lower levels of iron, and higher levels of arsenic than the deeper aquifer. Water yields from the shallow aquifer are significantly higher than from the deeper aquifer. Ground water in the shallow aquifer is recharged primarily from surface water irrigation, direct precipitation, and canal leakage while the sources of recharge to the deeper aquifer are indeterminate but are very likely much older.

Since the aquifers appear to have alternating layers of clays and sands, the deeper well (#2) should be used as the primary source of water because it offers better protection from inorganic contaminants for the Chiquita Processed Foods. Water should continue to be taken from beneath the blue clay layer since the upper aquifer has a higher potential for becoming contaminated.

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully-developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For Chiquita Processed Foods, source water protection activities should first focus on continuing the abandonment process for Well #1. Maintaining an up-to-date sanitary survey will ensure current wellhead protection standards are being maintained. A disinfection system could be installed for Well #2 if microbial contamination continues to be a problem. Other practices aimed at reducing the leaching of agricultural chemicals from agricultural land within the designated source water areas should be implemented. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of the Chiquita Processed Foods. Partnerships with state and local agricultural agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the Payette Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Assistance

Public water supplies and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Boise Regional DEQ Office (208) 373-0550

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www2.state.id.us/deq>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at (208) 743-6142 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **Superfund**, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

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Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1994. Ground Water and Soils Reconnaissance of the Lower Payette Area, Payette County, Idaho. Ground Water Quality Technical Report No. 5. Idaho Division of Environmental Quality. December 1994.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1996. Lower Payette River Agriculture Irrigation Water Return Study and Ground Water Evaluation, Payette County, Idaho. Water Quality Status Report No. 115.

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Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1991. Idaho Snake-Payette Rivers Hydrologic Unit Plan of Work. March 1991.

United States Geological Survey, 1986. Quality of Ground Water in the Payette River Basin, Idaho. United States Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4013.

University of Idaho. 1986. Ground Water Resources in a Portion of Payette County, Idaho. Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho. April 1986.

Attachment A

Chiquita Processed Foods Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 5 Low Susceptibility

6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 13 High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name :

CHIQUITA PROCESSED FOODS

Well# : WELL #1

Public Water System Number 3380028

09/22/2000 11:30:39 AM

1. System Construction

SCORE

Drill Date		
Driller Log Available	NO	
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	NO	0
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	NO	1
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	NO	1

Total System Construction Score 6

2. Hydrologic Sensitivity

Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	NO	0
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2

Total Hydrologic Score 3

3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A

IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
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Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED PASTURE	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		3	1	1	1

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B

Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	4	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		4	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	2	0	2	0
Land use Zone 1B Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		4	4	4	4

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B 10 4 6 4

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II

Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	0	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	0	0	
Land Use Zone II Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		2	2	2	

Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II 5 2 4 0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III				

Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	0	0
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	YES	1	1	1

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		3	2	2
				0

Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		21	9	13
				5

4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		13	11	12
				11

5. Final Well Ranking		High	Moderate	Moderate
				Moderate

Ground Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name :

CHIQUITA PROCESSED FOODS

Well# : WELL 2

Public Water System Number 3380028

09/22/2000 11:30:52 AM

1. System Construction

SCORE

Drill Date	09/25/1996	
Driller Log Available	YES	
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1996
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	YES	0
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0

Total System Construction Score 2

2. Hydrologic Sensitivity

Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	NO	0
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	YES	0

Total Hydrologic Score 1

3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A

IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
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Land Use Zone 1A	IRRIGATED PASTURE	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	YES	2	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		3	1	1	1

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B

Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or 4 Points Maximum	YES	4	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	2	0	2	0
Land use Zone 1B Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		4	4	4	4

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B 10 4 6 4

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II

Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	0	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	0	0
Land Use Zone II Greater Than 50% Irrigated Agricultural Land		2	2	2

Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II 5 2 4 0

Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III				

Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	YES	1	0	0
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	YES	1	1	1

Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		3	2	2
				0

Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		21	9	13
				5

4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		7	5	6
				5

5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Low	Moderate
				Low
